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Utilization of the development dividend

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The present report contains proposals for use of the development dividend following the establishment of the Development Account, as discussed in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950; see in particular actions 21 and 22) and further elaborated upon in the addendum thereto entitled "Creating a dividend for development" (A/51/950/Add.5).

2. The General Assembly, in paragraph 6 of its resolution 52/235, entitled "Development account", requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals on the use of the funds available under a new section 34 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999, to be submitted not later than 31 July 1998 to the relevant intergovernmental bodies.

3. In accordance with that resolution, the present report has been prepared and is submitted for consideration. The report contains proposals that have been drawn up within $13.065 million appropriation to maximize their impact. They draw upon and contribute to the relevant priorities and subprogrammes established in the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001.

4. The Programme Manager for the development account is the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, who is the Convener of the Executive Committee-Economic and Social Affairs, which comprises the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the regional commissions, the United Nations University, and the research/training institutes. The Executive Committee, *inter alia*, strengthens policy coherence and cost-effectiveness in the economic and social area. One of its main objectives is to maximize programme impact and minimize administrative costs. The Executive Committee, in its statement of objectives, expressed the need to facilitate a more effective participation of developing countries in global processes and to achieve a better balance between the global and regional dimensions of development in terms of analysis, norm setting and technical assistance. The current proposals have been formulated by individual entities comprising the Executive Committee, in the context of these broad objectives, as well as in the light of the report of the Secretary-General on utilization of the Development Account (A/52/848). These entities will also be responsible for their implementation.

5. The Agenda for Development strongly emphasizes the role of the United Nations system for revitalizing development. In a world where globalization, liberalization and interdependence have become key features of the world economy, particular attention needs to be accorded to national and international action to broaden the benefits of the process of globalization and to avoid the risk of marginalization of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the world economy. For developing countries, the most important challenge is the realization of development, which, *inter alia*, calls for economic growth and favourable external conditions. This is the larger setting for the proposals contained in the present report.

6. The recommendations for the utilization of the appropriations for the development dividend for the biennium 1998–1999 are built around the concept of networking for development. This concept is mainly concerned with the way in which the United Nations can facilitate and contribute to the participation of developing countries in global and regional information networks.

7. Section II below describes the overall concept of networking for development. Section III contains a number of specific proposals formulated and agreed upon by the members of the Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs, which are introduced for funding by the Development Account.

II. Networking for development

8. The rationale for this approach is that full and effective participation in the emerging global information network is increasingly of fundamental importance for a country to benefit from globalization and to avoid marginalization. Information technology has made commerce, banking, entertainment, services, the assembly line, education and health care all fundamentally different today than they were only a decade ago. Today, information technology goes far beyond mass media communication, offering possibilities for change and new perspectives on development. Information technology permits rapid dissemination of ideas, values and processes, and supplements education, science, health care and culture.

9. This approach has been recently reiterated by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 36/1, which contains agreed conclusions for attention and follow-up by the Economic and Social Council that, *inter alia*, indicated that information is not only a commodity. Access

to information is essential for full participation in all spheres of life, including the global economy. Policies should be formulated to promote new, cost-effective, inclusive and participatory approaches in the production, dissemination and use of information. To avoid the widening of the gap between the information-rich and the information-poor, particularly the gap between developed and developing countries, strategies must be developed to prioritize and promote adequate investment, including access to technology in order to provide equal opportunity for all. In this context, measures should be taken to promote access by developing countries to the new information superhighway.

10. Information flows – and consequently information technology – have been and are a major engine of globalization. However, many developing countries are still at the margin of the global economy, and will be unable to participate in it positively without a significant enhancement of their ability to connect to major international information networks. Furthermore, developing countries' data requirements for economic, social and environmental policy management, including monitoring and implementation of national and regional programmes, as well as requirements emanating from the recently held United Nations global conferences, are exceptionally high.

11. Providing information technology presents a low-cost solution for the better integration of developing countries in the world economy, where timely information plays a vital role. Information technology contributes to a better integration of developing countries in the world economy, and it creates the conditions in which exchanges of experiences and best practices within and among developing countries, as well as between developed and developing countries, can take place. Effective country-level follow-up of recent United Nations global conferences calls for institutional capacities to integrate economic, social and environmental aspects in development decision-making. Improved access to modern information technology will facilitate such integration.

12. Information technology sets the stage for increasingly indispensable networking, not only among policy makers in developing countries but also among research institutions in these countries. Furthermore, information technology will make it possible to have such networking encompass linkages to the world at large, including the United Nations policy analysis capabilities and its research institutes.

13. The networking of experts must have a clear purpose. The many recommendations of the cycle of United Nations conferences on capacity-building can provide this focus. The efforts that are being made at the country level and that are supported by the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, *inter alia*, can be strengthened by more effective arrangements for exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas between countries.

14. In his reform proposal, the Secretary-General announced his intentions of increasing the use of information technology and strengthening South-South cooperation. Focusing the utilization of the development dividend on information technology and networking for development should be an important contributor to this goal.

15. The eight current proposals are set out below.

III. Proposals

A. Promotion of electronic commerce (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

Objectives

16. The objectives proposed are to enhance the awareness of decision makers and negotiators from developing countries and countries in transition about the nature and issues related to electronic commerce, and to assist them in eliminating some of the obstacles to participating in electronic commerce, including gaining access to physical networks, resources and technology.

Justification

17. Electronic commerce is attracting attention in multilateral discussions due to its potential impact on international trade and development. It offers excellent opportunities to trade at lower cost through the elimination of intermediation and participation in global markets. Currently, these opportunities have not been fully identified and taken advantage of by developing countries and countries in transition due to information gaps, high cost and lack of external support in the start-up stages. The United Nations system can play a catalytic role by providing information, equipment and the networking capabilities through a strengthening of the Global Trade Point Network operated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Proposed activities

18. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Development and maintenance of information exchange and policy analysis schemes, particularly for

government officials in developing countries and countries in transition, on (i) the impact of current proposals made in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Trade Organization and elsewhere for a global framework for electronic commerce, and (ii) the nature and implications of potential internationally agreed commitments/standards in the area of trade facilitation and electronic commerce concerning government policies on the different sectors involved in issues related to electronic commerce;

(b) Analyses of the effects of internationally adopted documentary standards and business practices for electronic commerce (at both government and industry levels) on businesses in developing countries and countries in transition;

(c) Two high-level expert meetings to discuss the conclusions and recommendations of the above studies;

(d) Expert assistance and advice provided to the Governments on policy issues relating to trade facilitation and electronic commerce;

(e) Two round-table conferences on electronic commerce, bringing together Governments, private sector and civil society;

(f) Development of tailor-made software tools (such as a database management system for electronic trading opportunities from the Global Trade Point Network, software for a "paperless" small and medium enterprises (SMEs) office, and for a secure transmission of messages for SMEs), and their dissemination through the worldwide network of Trade Points, and the GTPNet Web site;

(g) Preparation of computer-assisted training courses for SMEs in developing countries and countries in transition on (i) export and import practices in the age of electronic commerce, (ii) international payments in electronic commerce, (iii) freight forwarding and electronic commerce, and (iv) international marketing, with a particular focus on the use of the Internet;

(h) Organization of a training-of-trainers course (see above) for participants from 10 pilot countries;

(i) Consultancy to Trade Points on the setting up and marketing of electronic commerce services for their SME clients;

(j) Enrichment of the GTPNet Web site through user-friendly design, as well as relevant information and the development of interactive features improving communication with clients;

(k) Publishing and dissemination of information about electronic commerce, with a focus on issues of relevance for developing countries and countries in transition.

B. Capacity-building in economic and social policy analysis in Africa through the networking of expertise (Economic Commission for Africa)

Objectives

19. Objectives proposed are to reinforce development expertise on Africa by building professional relationships and support networks with and among research centres and individual experts in and outside Africa with a view to enhancing analytical and applied skills in support of policy-making. In the implementation of the proposal, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) will mainly play the role of facilitator and catalyst. It is envisaged that member States, ECA and network partners would benefit from effective networking of development expertise on Africa, and that ECA would serve as a clearing house for best practices and a source of African development information.

Justification

20. Besides ECA, which has the responsibility to advise Governments on urgent national and regional policy issues, other institutions and independent researchers in and outside Africa also undertake research activities relevant to the African policy environment. Linking these institutions and providing results of their policy analysis more directly to decision makers would add value to and increase the policy impact of their work in the continent. The proposal will enable ECA to tap network-affiliated expertise in a cost-effective way to amass critical talent on behalf of the region, and to make available to member States relevant advice in a timely manner. By teaming up with ECA, the networks and their affiliated policy researchers would enjoy the benefit of having a more direct impact on policy outcomes in ECA member States.

Proposed activities

21. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Undertaking studies of common national policy issues, such as trade and exchange regimes, structural adjustment policies and private-sector promotion policies;

(b) Undertaking analysis of subregional problems, such as economic integration, transportation and standardization issues, water and natural resources management;

(c) Conducting studies on Africa-wide issues and issues facing Africa, versus the rest of the world, such as global environmental topics, international trade, monetary arrangements and external debt negotiations;

(d) Strengthening communications infrastructure through electronic connectivity with the target network institutions;

(e) Setting up a network partners forum as an annual event;

(f) Setting up a visiting scholars' programme at ECA to increase the pool of professionals with hands-on experience in policy analysis and operations;

(g) Setting up an internship programme for young African professionals to familiarize them with and contribute to the research and policy operations of ECA, networks and member States, and to prepare these young people for possible career assignments to network organizations and member States' Governments;

(h) Implementing a staff exchange between research institutions to pool expertise for its maximum usage in the region;

(i) Building and sharing common databases in the networks to increase the availability, quality and accessibility of basic research inputs;

(j) Building research methodology expertise in the networks, a special capacity-building investment for future high-quality policy research;

(k) Planning and implementing resource mobilization and other activities necessary to ensure the sustainability of network programmes beyond the project phase;

(l) Setting up a dedicated project implementation, administration, monitoring and reporting infrastructure, particularly to support the Joint Research Steering Committee, which it is proposed should direct the professional aspects of the project.

C. Extension of access of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to Mercure satellite telecommunication system for interconnectivity in environmental information and data (United Nations Environment Programme)

Objectives

22. Objectives proposed are to improve the access of Governments to information and data for decision-making for sustainable development, and to enhance their ability to play an active role in better environmental and natural resources management within the frameworks of global and regional cooperation. The implementation of the proposal will result in the provision to selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the basic Mercure satellite telecommunication earth stations and the associated local area network capacity (optional) with a view to strengthening their capabilities to access and exchange environmental and sustainable development information and data.

Justification

23. In November 1997, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched the Mercure satellite telecommunication system, thanks to a donation from six European countries. The system is intended to provide a high-speed satellite telecommunication capability for environmental information and data exchange. Currently, 16 countries have operational earth stations under the Mercure system. For decision makers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the absence of access to high-speed telecommunication system is a serious obstacle to obtaining internationally available information and data. Even for countries that have connectivity on the Internet, access at very high costs is a serious impediment.

Activities

24. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Provision of Mercure earth stations (type B specification) and associated equipment;

(b) Provision of a small-scale local area network system (optional);

(c) Provision of training for earth station managers and associated computer network officers;

(d) Provision of follow-up operation and maintenance services (recurrent);

(e) Provision of technical assistance for using the Mercure system to access environmental information and data to facilitate environmental planning and management (recurrent);

(f) Support to the global Mercure system (satellite transponder).

D. Computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control (United Nations International Drug Control Programme)

Objectives

25. Objectives proposed are to facilitate national monitoring and management of production, manufacture, consumption, stocks and confiscation of seizures of substances and preparations containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. The proposal is aimed at offering member States a comprehensive system supporting data collection, analysis and other aspects of international and national drug control, while reducing the burden on Governments for manual data-gathering, maintenance and exchange. It will be achieved through expanding to more countries the distribution, installation and training of the Computer and Telecommunication System for International and National Drug Control, as well as adding new modules covering additional aspects of demand reduction, such as the international drug abuse assessment system, and modules on supply reduction, illicit trafficking and law enforcement intelligence activities.

Justification

26. The production, manufacture of and trade in psychoactive drugs and the chemicals needed for their illicit manufacture should be controlled nationally and internationally. The purpose of control is to prevent diversion of substance into illicit channels, and to ensure that countries obtain the quantities that they need for medical, scientific and other licit purposes. Monitoring and managing movements of controlled substances is a complex process because it involves numerous partners. Information needs to be exchanged between commercial companies, national drug control administrations, customs officials and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board. To facilitate the process, a computer-based system, the Computer and Telecommunication System for International and National Drug Control, has been designed and is available to strengthen the management and control of licit movements of psychoactive drugs and precursor chemicals, and to enhance timeliness of information exchange at the national and international levels. The system primarily enables national administrations to keep track of all individual transactions in a computerized database. It handles issuance of import-export authorizations, certificates and pre-notifications with respect to international licit trade. The System has been developed in three separate phases. After collecting requirements from Governments during 1990–1994, the first phase was the actual development and test of the software package (1995–1996). The second phase covered implementation of the system in 25 countries (1997–1998). The third phase, covered under the present proposal, involves the application of the system in more countries, particularly developing countries, and its further substantive development.

Duration

27. The following duration is proposed: 1998–2001.

Activities

28. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Multiple installation of the specifically developed software to enhance the capacity to access, develop and utilize knowledge for the formulation of prevention and control policies, both nationally and internationally;

(b) Establishing means for data-secure information exchange among partners in international drug control, such as national health authorities, national law enforcement authorities, drug control councils, regional bodies etc., ensuring that national sovereignty and domestic data-protection regulations are fully met;

(c) Promoting, through advanced technology, easy and economic information exchange, international and national cooperation, and elaborate upon information collection methodologies and standards for greater application worldwide.

E. Capacity-building and networking for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in least developed countries (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements)

Objectives

29. Objectives proposed are to strengthen the capacity of national committees and mechanisms, particularly in least developed countries, to collect, analyse and apply knowledge, information and expertise to policy development and decision-making processes in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and of urban-related elements and chapter 40 of Agenda 21. This will be achieved through the enhanced capacity of key groups of actors to collect, analyse, exchange and apply data and information on urban indicators as an objective means of monitoring trends and conditions, identifying priorities, and assessing the impact of policies and practices (that is, identifying best practices as a means of learning from successful initiatives in improving the living environment and assessing implications for policy change, and identifying good policies; most notably examples of enabling legislation in support of urban development, decentralization/governance and housing).

Justification

30. The implementation of the Habitat Agenda is primarily the responsibility of Governments. International cooperation plays a supporting role in this process, particularly through networking, capacity-building and information exchange and dissemination. The Habitat Agenda calls for Governments to further strengthen and/or establish broad-based participatory national committees. Many countries have now established institutional mechanisms for the implementation of and follow-up to the Habitat Agenda. For some of these countries, the next step in the process is the designation and/or establishment of national and local urban observatories to collect, analyse and apply data and information on current human settlement policies, strategies, trends and conditions as a basis for the policy and decision-making processes.

Duration

31. The following duration is proposed: 1998–1999.

Activities

32. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Development and testing of training aids and methodological tools for the collection, analysis and application of urban indicators, best practices and good policies for the monitoring and implementation of national and local plans of action;

(b) Compilation of selected sets of indicators, best practices and legislation, and their analysis in terms of lessons learned;

(c) Organization of four subregional training and transfer workshops: two in Africa, one in Latin America and one in Asia; these workshops are to be preceded by three regional Internet conferences to assess and match supply with demand for expertise and experience. The workshops will result in the exposure of 120 representatives of national and local government, civic and community leaders, parliamentarians and practising professionals to the application of urban indicators, as well as lessons learned from best practices and examples of enabling policies and legislation;

(d) Organization of an interregional meeting of partners for refining training aids and methodological tools for their continued use and development on-line, and implementation of an on-line classroom. The on-line classroom will enable partners and national committees to continuously benefit from methodological, substantive and normative inputs from global monitoring and implementation activities, as well as to exchange experience and learn from each other.

F. On-line development centre (Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat)

Objectives

33. Objectives proposed are to provide an Internet-based on-line development centre – an on-line, low-cost centre for information on and discussion of development issues – with a view to supporting extensive South-South dialogue, sharing and communication.

Justification

34. The implementation of the recommendations of recent United Nations global conferences would be considerably enhanced through the establishment of a central capacity to facilitate information exchange. The proposed centre would save on transportation costs by setting up virtual facilities for drafting and negotiating reports and other documents,

conducting workshops and seminars, and accessing information on technical cooperation experts and individuals and institutions working in development fields via the Internet.

Duration

35. The following duration is proposed: 1998–1999.

Activities

36. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Set up an on-line development centre and a network of subregional service centres;

(b) Set up on-line meeting and training facilities and a virtual library, with multilingual support;

(c) Create an on-line searchable directory (e.g., by name, language, country, field of interest) to facilitate contacting individuals, non-governmental organizations, and government officials working throughout the world on development issues through the Internet.

G. Research network for global policy analysis (Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat)

Objectives

37. Objectives proposed are to enhance the ability of economic analysts and decision makers in developing countries, especially in least developed countries, to analyse and forecast the macroeconomic performance of such countries and to increase the scope and depth of policy analyses on the global economy, particularly the developing economies, that the United Nations Secretariat provides in background reports to the Council and the General Assembly.

Justification

38. The role of the external economic environment is growing in developing countries, and the ability of these countries to sustain growth will depend increasingly on their capacity to analyse current trends in their own and the global economy, and to anticipate possible changes in these trends in order to formulate and implement appropriate policy measures. Many developing countries, especially least developed countries, lack well-trained economic analysts who can provide their decision makers with sufficiently detailed and timely analyses and forecasts. The United Nations Secretariat can help to provide such training and experience through the international macroeconomic research network maintained by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs Project LINK. The project aims to increase the involvement of developing country research institutions in Project Link and other mechanisms for global policy analysis, including studies on emerging issues and critical trends in economic, social and environmental fields.

Duration

39. The following duration is proposed: 1999–2000.

Proposed activities

40. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Train researchers from developing countries in advanced techniques of macroeconomic analysis, particularly through networking arrangements;

(b) Upgrade economic and social databases in developing countries and improve access of their research institutions to global databases;

(c) Enhance the capacity of developing country institutions for the implementation of development strategies through strengthening of their ability to monitor national and international macroeconomic trends;

(d) Facilitate the participation of developing country experts in workshops and seminars on macroeconomic policy modelling and forecasting, including Project LINK and other established activities on global policy analysis undertaken by the United Nations.

H. Activities for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat)

Objectives

41. Objectives proposed are to strengthen the capacity of national and local mechanisms, particularly in least developed countries, to collect, analyse and apply knowledge, information and expertise to policy development, with emphasis on the preparation of national

sustainable development strategies, decision-making and national information processes in support of the implementation of chapters 8 and 40 of Agenda 21; to advise on programme design, to monitor progress and evaluate effectiveness of programmes and projects in support of the goals of the World Summit for Social Development, and to advise on strengthening of national machinery for the advancement of women, women and new technologies, and the increased role of women in leadership and public life, as recommended in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. This will be achieved through the enhanced capacity of key groups of actors to collect, analyse, exchange and apply data and information, identifying priorities and assessing the impact of policies and practices, and through exchanges of best practices as a means of learning from successful initiatives and assessing implications for policy change and enabling legislation. Such actions will lead to the further development of guidelines, experience and best practices in the preparation of national strategies for and the dissemination of such guidelines and related information to assist countries in their implementation of commitments made at these global conferences.

Justification

42. The promotion of the implementation of Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action are priorities of the approved medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001. Policy development, networking, capacity-building, and information exchange and dissemination are essential for the implementation of these programmes. Agenda 21 calls for Governments to prepare national sustainable development strategies, programmes for monitoring their implementation, improving information for decision-making, establishing national councils for sustainable development, and promoting greater participation of civil society groups. The Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the Summit invite Governments to further strengthen and/or establish broad-based participatory national and local mechanisms for implementation and follow-up based on partnerships of Governments (including local government), non-governmental organizations, citizen and professional groups, and the private sector. The Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action urge Governments to establish or strengthen appropriate national machineries for the advancement of women and to broaden women's participation and integrate gender analysis into policies and programmes. A number of countries require further support in their efforts to fully integrate the commitments made at these global conferences into decision-making and in improving related information systems for decision-making.

Duration

43. The following duration is proposed: 1998–1999.

Activities

44. The following activities are proposed:

(a) Organization of up to 10 regional consultative meetings to exchange national experience and information on the development and use of national approaches/strategies for and national experience in implementing Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

(b) Provision of advisory support service to assist least developed countries, as requested, in the preparation of national sustainable development strategies;

(c) Continued support and methodological development of the core list of indicators of sustainable development, in close cooperation with the 22 testing countries, and capacity-building in those countries for fully implementing the indicators programme;

(d) Organization and conduct of regional and subregional workshops in support of capacity-building efforts on indicators of sustainable development, particularly to assist countries in incorporating modern information systems and techniques into national decision-making processes;

(e) Provision of assistance to developing countries in the area of indicators of sustainable development, through regional and subregional expert consultations to address technical issues and problems, identify solutions, and overcome bottlenecks and trouble spots;

(f) Development of prototype mechanisms appropriate for national and local conditions to strengthen participatory programme designs, monitoring and evaluation;

(g) Preparation of guidelines and manuals for the use of conveners and participants in national and local mechanisms regarding the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development;

(h) Preparation of manuals and information material on participatory social assessment techniques;

(i) Organization of six expert group meetings (of 20 participants each) to exchange experience regarding the

monitoring of and reporting on national efforts to implement the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, and identification of obstacles to effective implementation and monitoring of progress;

(j) Organization of three interregional workshops for strengthening national machineries for the advancement of women to exchange experiences on efforts to implement the Beijing Platform for Action, with emphasis on women's role in decision-making;

(k) Organization of five Internet conferences on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action to enable women's non-governmental organizations, particularly in developing countries, to share experiences and best practices, and to contribute to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action scheduled for June 2000.

Annex

Resource requirements, by project

(United States dollars)

Project title	*Amount*
Promotion of electronic commerce (UNCTAD)	1 980 000
Capacity-building in economic and social policy analysis in Africa through the networking of expertise (ECA)	2 500 000
Extension of access of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to Mercure satellite telecommunication system for interconnectivity in environmental information and data (UNEP)	2 215 000
Computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control (UNDCP)	1 100 000
Capacity-building and networking for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in least developed countries (Habitat)	945 000
On-line development centre (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	510 000
Research network for global policy analysis (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	725 000
Activities for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	2 330 000
Total	12 305 000